

(11) Former President Trump expanded the role of, and spending on, nuclear weapons in United States policy at the same time that he withdrew from, unsigned, or otherwise terminated a series of important arms control and nonproliferation agreements.

(b) REDUCTIONS IN NUCLEAR FORCES.—

(1) REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR-ARMED SUBMARINES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for purchasing more than eight Columbia-class submarines.

(2) REDUCTION OF GROUND-BASED MISSILES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2022, the forces of the Air Force shall include not more than 150 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

(3) REDUCTION OF DEPLOYED STRATEGIC WARHEADS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2022, the forces of the United States Military shall include not more than 1,000 deployed strategic warheads, as that term is defined in the New START Treaty.

(4) LIMITATION ON NEW LONG-RANGE PENETRATING BOMBER AIRCRAFT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for any of fiscal years 2022 through 2028 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for purchasing more than 80 B-21 long-range penetrating bomber aircraft.

(5) PROHIBITION ON F-35 NUCLEAR MISSION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be used to make the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

(6) PROHIBITION ON NEW AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of the long-range stand-off weapon or any other new air-launched cruise missile or for the W80 warhead life extension program.

(7) PROHIBITION ON NEW INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of the ground-based strategic deterrent or any new intercontinental ballistic missile.

(8) TERMINATION OF URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the Uranium Processing Facility located at the Y-12 National Security Complex, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

(9) PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF NEW LOW-YIELD WARHEAD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended to deploy the W76-2 low-yield nuclear

warhead or any other low-yield or nonstrategic nuclear warhead.

(10) PROHIBITION ON NEW SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of a new submarine-launched cruise missile capable of carrying a low-yield or nonstrategic nuclear warhead.

(11) LIMITATION ON PLUTONIUM PIT PRODUCTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for achieving production of more than 30 plutonium pits per year at Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

(12) LIMITATION ON W87-1 WARHEAD PROCUREMENT AND DEPLOYMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the procurement or deployment of the W87-1 warhead for use on any missile that can feasibly employ a W87 warhead.

(13) LIMITATION ON SUSTAINMENT OF B83-1 BOMB.—Notwithstanding other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the sustainment of the B83-1 bomb beyond the time at which confidence in the B61-12 stockpile is gained.

(14) PROHIBITION ON SPACE-BASED MISSILE DEFENSE.—Notwithstanding other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement of a space-based missile defense system.

(15) PROHIBITION ON THE W-93 WARHEAD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2022 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended for the procurement and deployment of a W-93 warhead on a submarine launched ballistic missile.

(c) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report outlining the plan of each Secretary to carry out subsection (b).

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report outlining the plan of each Secretary to carry out subsection (b), including any updates to previously submitted reports.

(3) ANNUAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCOUNTING.—Not later than September 30, 2022, and annually thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing a comprehensive accounting by the Director of the Office

of Management and Budget of the amounts obligated and expended by the Federal Government for each nuclear weapon and related nuclear program during—

(A) the fiscal year covered by the report; and

(B) the life cycle of such weapon or program.

(4) COST ESTIMATE REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report outlining the estimated cost savings that result from carrying out subsection (b).

(5) REPORT ON FUNDING NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the publication of a National Defense Strategy under section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report explaining how the Secretary proposes to fund the National Defense Strategy under different levels of projected defense spending, including scenarios in which—

(A) anticipated cost savings from reform do not materialize; or

(B) defense spending decreases to the levels specified by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25; 125 Stat. 240).

(6) MODIFICATION OF PERIOD TO BE COVERED BY ESTIMATES OF COSTS RELATING TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS.—Section 492a of title 10, United States Code, is amended in subsections (a)(2)(F) and (b)(1)(A) by striking “10-year period” each place it appears and inserting “25-year period”.

(7) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

**SA 4174.** Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1253. TAIWAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Taiwan Fellowship Act”.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8; 22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.) affirmed United States policy “to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan, as well as the people on the China mainland and all other peoples of the Western Pacific area”.

(2) Consistent with the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409), the United States has grown its strategic partnership with Taiwan’s vibrant democracy of 23,000,000 people.

(3) Despite a concerted campaign by the People's Republic of China to isolate Taiwan from its diplomatic partners and from international organizations, including the World Health Organization, Taiwan has emerged as a global leader in the coronavirus global pandemic response, including by donating more than 2,000,000 surgical masks and other medical equipment to the United States.

(4) The creation of a United States fellowship program with Taiwan would support—

(A) a key priority of expanding people-to-people exchanges, which was outlined in President Donald J. Trump's 2017 National Security Strategy;

(B) President Joseph R. Biden's commitment to Taiwan, "a leading democracy and a critical economic and security partner," as expressed in his March 2021 Interim National Security Strategic Guidance; and

(C) April 2021 guidance from the Department of State based on a review required under the Taiwan Assurance Act of 2020 (sub-title B of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260) to "encourage U.S. government engagement with Taiwan that reflects our deepening unofficial relationship".

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to further strengthen the United States-Taiwan strategic partnership and broaden understanding of the Indo-Pacific region by temporarily assigning officials of agencies of the United States Government to Taiwan for intensive study in Mandarin and placement as Fellows with the governing authorities on Taiwan or a Taiwanese civic institution;

(2) to provide for eligible United States personnel to learn or strengthen Mandarin Chinese language skills and to expand their understanding of the political economy of Taiwan and the Indo-Pacific region; and

(3) to better position the United States to advance its economic, security, and human rights interests and values in the Indo-Pacific region.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY HEAD.—The term "agency head" means in the case of the executive branch of United States Government, or a legislative branch agency described in paragraph (2), the head of the respective agency.

(2) AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.—The term "agency of the United States Government" includes the Government Accountability Office, Congressional Budget Office, or the Congressional Research Service of the legislative branch as well as any agency of the executive branch.

(3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(4) DETAILEE.—The term "detailee"—

(A) means an employee of a branch of the United States Government on loan to the American Institute in Taiwan, without a change of position from the agency at which he or she is employed; and

(B) a legislative branch employee from the Government Accountability Office, Congressional Budget Office, or the Congressional Research Service.

(5) IMPLEMENTING PARTNER.—The term "implementing partner" means any United States organization described in 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that—

(A) performs logistical, administrative, and other functions, as determined by the Department of State and the American Insti-

tute of Taiwan in support of the Taiwan Fellowship Program; and

(B) enters into a cooperative agreement with the American Institute in Taiwan to administer the Taiwan Fellowship Program.

(e) ESTABLISHMENT OF TAIWAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State shall establish the "Taiwan Fellowship Program" (referred to in this subsection as the "Program") to provide a fellowship opportunity in Taiwan of up to 2 years for eligible United States citizens. The Department of State, in consultation with the American Institute in Taiwan and the implementing partner, may modify the name of the Program.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The American Institute in Taiwan should use amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (h)(1) to enter into an annual or multi-year cooperative agreement with an appropriate implementing partner.

(B) FELLOWSHIPS.—The Department of State, in consultation with the American Institute in Taiwan and, as appropriate, the implementing partner, should award to eligible United States citizens, subject to available funding—

(i) approximately 5 fellowships during the first 2 years of the Program; and

(ii) approximately 10 fellowships during each of the remaining years of the Program.

(3) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT; IMPLEMENTING PARTNER.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the American Institute in Taiwan, in consultation with the Department of State, should—

(A) begin negotiations with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, or with another appropriate entity, for the purpose of entering into an agreement to facilitate the placement of fellows in an agency of the governing authorities on Taiwan; and

(B) begin the process of selecting an implementing partner, which—

(i) shall agree to meet all of the legal requirements required to operate in Taiwan; and

(ii) shall be composed of staff who demonstrate significant experience managing exchange programs in the Indo-Pacific region.

(4) CURRICULUM.—

(A) FIRST YEAR.—During the first year of each fellowship under this subsection, each fellow should study—

(i) the Mandarin Chinese language;

(ii) the people, history, and political climate on Taiwan; and

(iii) the issues affecting the relationship between the United States and the Indo-Pacific region.

(B) SECOND YEAR.—During the second year of each fellowship under this subsection, each fellow, subject to the approval of the Department of State, the American Institute in Taiwan, and the implementing partner, and in accordance with the purposes of this section, should work in—

(i) a parliamentary office, ministry, or other agency of the governing authorities on Taiwan; or

(ii) an organization outside of the governing authorities on Taiwan, whose interests are associated with the interests of the fellow and the agency of the United States Government from which the fellow had been employed.

(5) FLEXIBLE FELLOWSHIP DURATION.—Notwithstanding any requirement under this subsection, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the American Institute in Taiwan and, as appropriate, the implementing partner, may award fellowships that have a duration of less than two years, and may alter the curriculum requirements under paragraph (4) for such purposes.

(6) SUNSET.—The fellowship program under this subsection shall terminate 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—A United States citizen is eligible for a fellowship under subsection (e) if he or she—

(A) is an employee of the United States Government;

(B) has received at least one exemplary performance review in his or her current United States Government role within at least the last three years prior to beginning the fellowship;

(C) has at least 2 years of experience in any branch of the United States Government;

(D) has a demonstrated professional or educational background in the relationship between the United States and countries in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(E) has demonstrated his or her commitment to further service in the United States Government.

(2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF FELLOWS.—Each recipient of a fellowship under subsection (e) shall agree, as a condition of such fellowship—

(A) to maintain satisfactory progress in language training and appropriate behavior in Taiwan, as determined by the Department of State, the American Institute in Taiwan and, as appropriate, its implementing partner;

(B) to refrain from engaging in any intelligence or intelligence-related activity on behalf of the United States Government; and

(C) to continue Federal Government employment for a period of not less than 4 years after the conclusion of the fellowship or for not less than 2 years for a fellowship that is 1 year or shorter.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER.—

(A) SELECTION OF FELLOWS.—The implementing partner, in close coordination with the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan, shall—

(i) make efforts to recruit fellowship candidates who reflect the diversity of the United States;

(ii) select fellows for the Taiwan Fellowship Program based solely on merit, with appropriate supervision from the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan; and

(iii) prioritize the selection of candidates willing to serve a fellowship lasting 1 year or longer.

(B) FIRST YEAR.—The implementing partner should provide each fellow in the first year (or shorter duration, as jointly determined by the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan for those who are not serving a 2-year fellowship) with—

(i) intensive Mandarin Chinese language training; and

(ii) courses in the political economy of Taiwan, China, and the broader Indo-Pacific.

(C) WAIVER OF REQUIRED TRAINING.—The Department of State, in coordination with the American Institute in Taiwan and, as appropriate, the implementing partner, may waive any of the training required under subparagraph (B) to the extent that a fellow has Mandarin language skills, knowledge of the topic described in subparagraph (B)(ii), or for other related reasons approved by the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan. If any of the training requirements are waived for a fellow serving a 2-year fellowship, the training portion of his or her fellowship may be shortened to the extent appropriate.

(D) OFFICE; STAFFING.—The implementing partner, in consultation with the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan, may maintain an office and at least 1 full-time staff member in Taiwan—

(i) to liaise with the American Institute in Taiwan and the governing authorities on Taiwan; and

(ii) to serve as the primary in-country point of contact for the recipients of fellowships under this section and their dependents.

(E) OTHER FUNCTIONS.—The implementing partner may perform other functions in association in support of the Taiwan Fellowship Program, including logistical and administrative functions, as prescribed by the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan.

(4) NONCOMPLIANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any fellow who fails to comply with the requirements under this subsection shall reimburse the American Institute in Taiwan for—

(i) the Federal funds expended for the fellow's participation in the fellowship, as set forth in subparagraphs (B) and (C); and

(ii) interest accrued on such funds (calculated at the prevailing rate).

(B) FULL REIMBURSEMENT.—Any fellow who violates subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) shall reimburse the American Institute in Taiwan in an amount equal to the sum of—

(i) all of the Federal funds expended for the fellow's participation in the fellowship; and

(ii) interest on the amount specified in clause (i), which shall be calculated at the prevailing rate.

(C) PRO RATA REIMBURSEMENT.—Any fellow who violates paragraph (2)(C) shall reimburse the American Institute in Taiwan in an amount equal to the difference between—

(i) the amount specified in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) the product of—

(I) the amount the fellow received in compensation during the final year of the fellowship, including the value of any allowances and benefits received by the fellow; multiplied by

(II) the percentage of the period specified in paragraph (2)(C) during which the fellow did not remain employed by the Federal Government.

(5) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the selection of the first class of fellows under this section, and annually thereafter for 7 years, the Department of State shall offer to brief the appropriate committees of Congress regarding the following issues:

(A) An assessment of the performance of the implementing partner in fulfilling the purposes of this section.

(B) The names and sponsoring agencies of the fellows selected by the implementing partner and the extent to which such fellows represent the diversity of the United States.

(C) The names of the parliamentary offices, ministries, other agencies of the governing authorities on Taiwan, and nongovernmental institutions to which each fellow was assigned during the second year of the fellowship.

(D) Any recommendations, as appropriate, to improve the implementation of the Taiwan Fellowship Program, including added flexibilities in the administration of the program.

(E) An assessment of the Taiwan Fellowship Program's value upon the relationship between the United States and Taiwan or the United States and Asian countries.

(6) ANNUAL FINANCIAL AUDIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The financial records of any implementing partner shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by independent certified public accountants or independent licensed public accountants who are certified or licensed by a regulatory authority of a State or another political subdivision of the United States.

(B) LOCATION.—Each audit under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted at the place or places where the financial records of the implementing partner are normally kept.

(C) ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS.—The implementing partner shall make available to the accountants conducting an audit under subparagraph (A)—

(i) all books, financial records, files, other papers, things, and property belonging to, or in use by, the implementing partner that are necessary to facilitate the audit; and

(ii) full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians.

(D) REPORT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the end of each fiscal year, the implementing partner shall provide a report of the audit conducted for such fiscal year under subparagraph (A) to the Department of State and the American Institute in Taiwan.

(ii) CONTENTS.—Each audit report shall—

(I) set forth the scope of the audit;

(II) include such statements, along with the auditor's opinion of those statements, as may be necessary to present fairly the implementing partner's assets and liabilities, surplus or deficit, with reasonable detail;

(III) include a statement of the implementing partner's income and expenses during the year; and

(IV) include a schedule of—

(aa) all contracts and cooperative agreements requiring payments greater than \$5,000; and

(bb) any payments of compensation, salaries, or fees at a rate greater than \$5,000 per year.

(iii) COPIES.—Each audit report shall be produced in sufficient copies for distribution to the public.

(g) TAIWAN FELLOWS ON DETAIL FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) DETAIL AUTHORIZED.—With the approval of the Secretary of State, an agency head may detail, for a period of not more than 2 years, an employee of the agency of the United States Government who has been awarded a fellowship under this section, to the American Institute in Taiwan for the purpose of assignment to the governing authorities on Taiwan or an organization described in subsection (e)(4)(B)(ii).

(B) AGREEMENT.—Each detailee shall enter into a written agreement with the Federal Government before receiving a fellowship, in which the fellow shall agree—

(i) to continue in the service of the sponsoring agency at the end of fellowship for a period of at least 4 years (or at least 2 years if the fellowship duration is 1 year or shorter) unless the detailee is involuntarily separated from the service of such agency; and

(ii) to pay to the American Institute in Taiwan any additional expenses incurred by the Federal Government in connection with the fellowship if the detailee voluntarily separates from service with the sponsoring agency before the end of the period for which the detailee has agreed to continue in the service of such agency.

(C) EXCEPTION.—The payment agreed to under subparagraph (B)(ii) may not be required of a detailee who leaves the service of the sponsoring agency to enter into the service of another agency of the United States Government unless the head of the sponsoring agency notifies the detailee before the effective date of entry into the service of the other agency that payment will be required under this subsection.

(2) STATUS AS GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE.—A detailee—

(A) is deemed, for the purpose of preserving allowances, privileges, rights, seniority, and

other benefits, to be an employee of the sponsoring agency;

(B) is entitled to pay, allowances, and benefits from funds available to such agency, which is deemed to comply with section 5536 of title 5, United States Code; and

(C) may be assigned to a position with an entity described in section (f)(4)(B)(i) if acceptance of such position does not involve—

(i) the taking of an oath of allegiance to another government; or

(ii) the acceptance of compensation or other benefits from any foreign government by such detailee.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF SPONSORING AGENCY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal agency from which a detailee is detailed should provide the fellow allowances and benefits that are consistent with Department of State Standardized Regulations or other applicable rules and regulations, including—

(i) a living quarters allowance to cover the cost of housing in Taiwan;

(ii) a cost of living allowance to cover any possible higher costs of living in Taiwan;

(iii) a temporary quarters subsistence allowance for up to 7 days if the fellow is unable to find housing immediately upon arriving in Taiwan;

(iv) an education allowance to assist parents in providing the fellow's minor children with educational services ordinarily provided without charge by public schools in the United States;

(v) moving expenses to transport personal belongings of the fellow and his or her family in their move to Taiwan, which is comparable to the allowance given for American Institute in Taiwan employees assigned to Taiwan; and

(vi) an economy-class airline ticket to and from Taiwan for each fellow and the fellow's immediate family.

(B) MODIFICATION OF BENEFITS.—The American Institute in Taiwan and its implementing partner, with the approval of the Department of State, may modify the benefits set forth in subparagraph (A) if such modification is warranted by fiscal circumstances.

(4) NO FINANCIAL LIABILITY.—The American Institute in Taiwan, the implementing partner, and any governing authorities on Taiwan or nongovernmental entities in Taiwan at which a fellow is detailed during the second year of the fellowship may not be held responsible for the pay, allowances, or any other benefit normally provided to the detailee.

(5) REIMBURSEMENT.—Fellows may be detailed under paragraph (1)(A) without reimbursement to the United States by the American Institute in Taiwan.

(6) ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS.—Detailees may be paid by the American Institute in Taiwan for the allowances and benefits listed in paragraph (3).

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the American Institute in Taiwan, for fiscal year 2022 and for each succeeding fiscal year, \$2,300,000, which shall be used to fund a cooperative agreement with the appropriate implementing partner.

(i) STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than one year prior to the sunset of the fellowship program under subsection (e), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study and submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House a report that includes—

(1) an analysis of the United States Government participants in this program, including the number of applicants and the number of fellowships undertaken, the place of employment, and as assessment of the

costs and benefits for participants and for the United States Government of such fellowships;

(2) an analysis of the financial impact of the fellowship on United States Government offices which have provided Fellows to participate in the program; and

(3) recommendations, if any, on how to improve the fellowship program.

**SA 4175.** Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1253. ESTABLISHMENT OF QUAD INTRA-PARLIAMENTARY WORKING GROUP.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall seek to enter into negotiations with the governments of Japan, Australia, and India (collectively, with the United States, known as the “Quad”) with the goal of reaching a written agreement to establish a Quad Intra-Parliamentary Working Group for the purpose of advancing initiatives of the Quad and to facilitate closer cooperation on shared interests and values.

(b) **UNITED STATES GROUP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—At such time as the governments of the Quad countries enter into a written agreement described in subsection (a), there shall be established a United States Group, which shall represent the United States at the Quad Intra-Parliamentary Working Group.

(2) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The United States Group shall be comprised of not more than 24 Members of Congress.

(B) **APPOINTMENT.**—Of the Members of Congress appointed to the United States Group under subparagraph (A)—

(i) half shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from among Members of the House, not less than 4 of whom shall be members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and

(ii) half shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, based on recommendations of the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate, from among Members of the Senate, not less than 4 of whom shall be members of the Committee on Foreign Relations (unless the majority leader and minority leader determine otherwise).

(3) **MEETINGS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The United States Group shall seek to meet not less frequently than annually with representatives and appropriate staff of the legislatures of Japan, Australia, and India, and any other country invited by mutual agreement of the Quad countries.

(B) **LIMITATION.**—A meeting described in subparagraph (A) may be held—

(i) in the United States;

(ii) in another Quad country during periods when Congress is not in session; or

(iii) virtually.

(4) **CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.**—

(A) **HOUSE DELEGATION.**—The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall designate the chairperson or vice chairperson of the delegation of the United States Group from

the House from among members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

(B) **SENATE DELEGATION.**—The President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall designate the chairperson or vice chairperson of the delegation of the United States Group from the Senate from among members of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(5) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each fiscal years 2022 through 2025 for the United States Group.

(B) **DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—For each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made for the United States Group, half of the amount appropriated shall be available to the delegation from the House of Representatives and half of the amount shall be available to the delegation from the Senate.

(ii) **METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.**—The amounts available to the delegations of the House of Representatives and the Senate under clause (i) shall be disbursed on vouchers to be approved by the chairperson of the delegation from the House of Representatives and the chairperson of the delegation from the Senate, respectively.

(6) **PRIVATE SOURCES.**—The United States Group may accept gifts or donations of services or property, subject to the review and approval, as appropriate, of the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Ethics of the Senate.

(7) **CERTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.**—The certificate of the chairperson of the delegation from the House of Representatives or the delegation of the Senate of the United States Group shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers in the auditing of the accounts of the United States Group.

(8) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—The United States Group shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made for the United States Group, which shall include a description of its expenditures under such appropriation.

**SA 4176.** Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XV, add the following:

**SEC. 1548. REDUCTION OF THREATS POSED BY NUCLEAR WEAPONS TO THE UNITED STATES.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The use of nuclear weapons poses an existential threat to humanity, a fact that led President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev to declare in a joint statement in 1987 that a “nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought”.

(2) On June 12, 1982, an estimated 1,000,000 people attended the largest peace rally in United States history, in support of a movement to freeze and reverse the nuclear arms race, a movement that helped to create the political will necessary for the negotiation of several bilateral arms control treaties between the United States and former Soviet

Union, and then the Russian Federation. Those treaties contributed to strategic stability through mutual and verifiable reciprocal nuclear weapons reductions.

(3) Since the advent of nuclear weapons in 1945, millions of people around the world have stood up to demand meaningful, immediate international action to halt, reduce, and eliminate the threats posed by nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons testing, and nuclear war, to humankind and the planet.

(4) In 1970, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968 (21 UST 483) (commonly referred to as the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty” or the “NPT”) entered into force, which includes a binding obligation on the 5 nuclear-weapon states (commonly referred to as the “P5”), among other things, “to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race . . . and to nuclear disarmament”.

(5) Bipartisan United States global leadership has curbed the growth in the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons and has slowed overall vertical proliferation among countries already possessing nuclear weapons, as is highlighted by a more than 85-percent reduction in the United States nuclear weapons stockpile from its Cold War height of 31,255 in 1967.

(6) The United States testing of nuclear weapons is no longer necessary as a result of the following major technical developments since the Senate’s consideration of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (commonly referred to as the “CTBT”) in 1999:

(A) The verification architecture of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (commonly referred to as the “CTBTO”)—

(i) has made significant advancements, as seen through its network of 300 International Monitoring Stations and its International Data Centre, which together provide for the near instantaneous detection of nuclear explosives tests, including all 6 such tests conducted by North Korea between 2006 and 2017; and

(ii) is operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

(B) Since the United States signed the CTBT, confidence has grown in the science-based Stockpile Stewardship and Management Plan of the Department of Energy, which forms the basis of annual certifications to the President regarding the continual safety, security, and effectiveness of the United States nuclear deterrent in the absence of nuclear testing, leading former Secretary of Energy Ernest Moniz to remark in 2015 that “lab directors today now state that they certainly understand much more about how nuclear weapons work than during the period of nuclear testing”.

(7) Despite the progress made to reduce the number and role of, and risks posed by, nuclear weapons, and to halt the Cold War-era nuclear arms race, tensions between countries that possess nuclear weapons are on the rise, key nuclear risk reduction treaties are under threat, significant stockpiles of weapons-usable fissile material remain, and a qualitative global nuclear arms race is now underway with each of the countries that possess nuclear weapons spending tens of billions of dollars each year to maintain and improve their arsenals.

(8) The Russian Federation is pursuing the development of destabilizing types of nuclear weapons that are not presently covered under any existing arms control treaty or agreement and the People’s Republic of China, India, Pakistan, and North Korea have each taken concerning steps to diversify their more modest sized, but nonetheless very deadly, nuclear arsenals.